

Agricultural Assoc. Entertainment Iran

The entertainment given at the Opera House last Thursday evening by the Gleichen District Agricultural Association proved to be a success in every particular. The attendance was probably the largest seen in the Opera House the past winter at an entertainment of this character and one well appreciated by all.

While the major portion of the program provided for dancing, this past season was interspersed at intervals with short speeches, recitations, etc.

President of the evening, who first spoke on the present condition of the local association, and made an appeal to all present to become members and to induce their friends to do so. He urged upon all to make an effort to prepare exhibits for the exhibition this year, the date of which has been set for August 4th. He stated membership tickets for the year could be purchased at one dollar to the hall, or from other members as they pleased. He then presented his report. He stated that he had been very busy since the last meeting, and that he had been very busy since the last meeting, and that he had been very busy since the last meeting.

Mr. Hoffman later, in a short talk, spoke of the aims and objects of the association and the benefits accruing to those who became members, and that he had been very busy since the last meeting, and that he had been very busy since the last meeting.

While a financial statement of the association is expected there will be a balance on the right side from the sale of admission tickets. However, the main object was not to make a profit from the evening's entertainment, but to give members and friends a chance to see the exhibits and to hear the speakers.

The theatre orchestra supplied the music for the dance to the satisfaction of all present.

The ladies of the J.R.C. provided a very delicious luncheon and received many well-deserved compliments on the quality and quantity, of which it was served in the G.W.V.A. Hall, adjoining the Opera House.

Union Church Notes

A happy company met at "The Manor" on Monday evening last when the three groups of Canadian Girls in Training—Choir, Girls' Glee Club, and Girls' Glee Club, were present. The program was very interesting and the girls gave a practical instruction and inspiring address. She called the girls attention to the many new fields in the work of the church and to the importance of the work of the church in the world of today. "It is only just and right that women should both be active members of the church and be active in the world of today. The physical, mental, social and devotional, with which she has been divinely entrusted. The girl who approaches life with such a foundation will find it a life of a worthy place."

ARROWOOD NEWS

W. D. Treen, of Calgary, was looking after the farm last week.

The Bow Valley Church has finished paying the church debt for the cost of building.

L. R. Shatto and family are moving into the house formerly occupied by E. C. Bowman.

The new principal for the school is a young man from Calgary, and comes highly recommended.

The T. A. Roundhouse family have arrived from Chicago, and are residing on their farm here.

The snow of Sunday made quite an additional amount of moisture, which is always welcomed by the farmer, and all spring work was starting.

The Sunday school of the Bow Valley Church gave a very interesting and successful basket program and showed much progress on the part of the younger children of that organization in preparing it.

Miss Olive Pollock, who is attending the recent British High School in Calgary, was with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Pollock, proprietors of the "Red Arrowed" building and from where she went last week.

Friday evening, April 22nd, the local Arrowood Library Society will give a musical entertainment and hostess at the Consolidated school house. The ladies are making their boxes and preparing good food to put on the table. The money obtained from the sale of the boxes will go to the British Association of the school, of which they are all members.

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See Blind Husband and Sat.

The regular meeting of the Ladies Circle will be held on Thursday, April 14th, at 8 p.m. in the home of Mrs. W. J. McMillen, Mrs. Geo. Evans will give a paper on "Pharos." The date is rapidly approaching. The ladies are anxious to have the help of every member who desires to see this sale a success.

Regular services next Sunday, School and Bible Class 11 a.m., evening service at 7:30 p.m., Subj.: "God's First Question."

YOUR DUTY TO LIFE IS TO HAVE

The man with a Savings Account need never worry over the future. Saving, backed by defunctification, is one of the most satisfying habits to acquire. A Savings Department at every branch of

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Total Resources - \$646,000,000

Harrison-Tait

The appended dispatch from Toronto, which appeared in the daily newspapers last Thursday, is of special interest throughout this district, as the bride is practically known to everyone in their party and a friend to one and all.

Mrs. Matilda Harrison, aged 74, who claims the distinction of having suited the first job of a bride sent from Calgary to bride overman, was led to the altar of St. Cyril's church yesterday afternoon, as the bride of William Watt, aged 78, a tailor of Colingwood. The combined age of the contracting parties was 152 years.

Neither was a stranger to the wedding service. The second husband had already placed the ring on a lady's finger on three previous occasions, and the bride had been pronounced by her first husband twelve years ago while living in Glencliff. In that case Mrs. Watt had, unfortunately, been a prominent church member.

And Mrs. Watt was an old-time friend. Their acquaintance began 39 years ago, when she was a young girl and a family of twelve, was married to a Mr. Watt, who was a tailor of Colingwood. One of the groom's great-grandchildren, who was a young girl, was the bride for the wedding, as was also the daughter, Mrs. Elsie Mitchell, of Toronto.

Mr. Harrison is one of these young people who never grow old, and he is a wonder to her hundreds of friends, who must understand and value her age and enjoy her. He is so many years old and yet he is a cheerful word for all who come in contact with him. He is a very happy and a very happy old man.

COMING EVENTS

April 8—The Women's Institute Will Drive in G.W.V.A. talk.

April 8—Blind Husband and Sat. Opera House.

April 13—O. L. B. White Drive in Masonic Hall.

April 22—Evelyn Arrowood Library Society Musical Program and Sat. Opera House.

April 15—Rest Room Dance in Opera House.

April 20—Union Church District (Girls Sale of Work).

April 4—Gleichen District Agricultural Association's Exhibition.

Every Thursday—Mr. Augustine Arthur Twiss singing.

21. Rainey street The Call from Calgary. The Call will be with us every day for the day of the day. The Call will be with us every day for the day of the day. The Call will be with us every day for the day of the day.

When "Bob" Macmillan read the Toronto Dispatch he dropped into The Call office for the loan of a handkerchief. We found him the office towel, which will return to him again, and as he afterwards he guaranteed that it was so long since the color had been forgotten the color of his tears.

He Schwenker has turned in his financial statement of the Gleichen Curbing Club, which shows that the receipts were 115, and disbursements 115. The net result was 0.00. Printing, 11, and "Hammering" 88.50. Total amount, 100.

See Blind Husband and Sat. Get your pictures framed by G. W. Evans.

GEO. MATTHEWS

Two Phones 18 and 46

Two Deliveries 11 a.m., 4 p.m.

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A splendid assortment of both figured and plain. Colors white, black, blue, and gray. Fine for ladies rompers.

65c and 75c

Dress Gingham

Formerly 50c yd. Dainty Patterns in Checked and Plaids. Now selling at 37 1/2c

Galatea

The reliable cloth for House Dresses and Kidless wear. Formerly 55c. Now selling at 35c

39c

Silk Blouses

White Jap Silk in connecticut collars and circular necks. Just arrived.

\$2.95 and 3.25

Light Prints

Fast colors. Some nice shirting patterns in clean cut stripes. Best quality.

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Both Children's and Women's in the new styles. Made of Jean cloth. Changeable color.

\$2.25 to 4.65

White Cotton

34 inch Cloth. Absolutely the best value in Alberta at 30c

30c

SATURDAY SPECIALS

Head Lettuce Carrots New cabbage Ashcroft Potatoes Grape Fruit Parsnips Sunkist Oranges Onions

FARMS FOR SALE

160 acres 7 1/2 miles of Gleichen. 184 acres with well improved. All good land and every foot tillable. 70 acres summer-fallow. Near school and church on Reserve. 1280 acres 7 1/2 miles N.W. Chancellor. Good improvements and one of the best ranches in Alberta. 220 acres in Queensview district. A going concern at \$250.00 per acre. The half is nicely improved and a complete farming equipment is given.

200 acres 10 1/2 miles N.W. 10-20-24. Good improvements, consisting of 7 new granaries, 2000-gallon house, barn, etc. This is a nice place for a home. Our listing calls for \$100.00 cash at \$10.00 per acre, but the owner will accept \$17.00 per acre with \$750.00 cash. This is a certain 4 map for some one. 100 acres 10 1/2 miles N.W. 10-20-24. This is a nice place for a home. Our listing calls for \$100.00 cash at \$10.00 per acre, but the owner will accept \$17.00 per acre with \$750.00 cash. This is a certain 4 map for some one.

320 acres 2 miles of township 160 acres summer fallowed, barn, dwelling house, chicken house, garage, 4 granaries, all tillable and choice land. Price \$600 per acre, \$2000 cash handles it. N.E. 1 and S.W. 1 of 20-20-22. 640 acres 4 miles of Vulcan, (see 25-20-22) Price \$60 per acre. 1120 acres with nice improvements 2 miles W. of Arrowood townsite. Plenty of good water. (see Land 4 of 12-20-24) 40 acres in Blackfoot and good water. (see 10-20-24) 180 acres 7 miles of Gleichen, \$45.00 per acre.

160 acres north of Gleichen, 4 summer-fallowed, 2 round houses, \$2500 barn, granaries, chicken house. 1120 acres in Vulcan district; modern improvements consisting of modern 8 room house with new lights, furnace. 160 acres N.W. 10-20-22, at \$43.00 per acre. 640 acres near Union Jack School may be bought for \$20.00 per acre; \$2000 cash, balance half crop. 400 acres 2 miles west of Arrowood townsite. 160 acres summer-fallowed; 4 round houses, barn, chicken house. 1400 acres 18 miles N.E. Blackfoot. This is a well improved ranch with \$10,000 worth of improvements on it. A dandy 8 room house, lots of barn room, sheds for thousands of head of stock. The farm will be only 4 miles from town when the R.R. is completed. Price \$47.00 per acre. 320 acres N.W. 10-20-22 improved, 80 acres cultivated grass. 160 acres north of Gleichen, 50 acres summer-fallowed, 2 round houses, barn for 100 head, etc. (see N.E. 1 and S.W. 1 of 20-22) 180 acres 7 miles of Gleichen, \$45.00 per acre.

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CHRIS. BARTSCH, Proprietor

CURRENT COMMENT

ON MATTERS OF PUBLIC INTEREST TO DWELLERS
IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES OF CANADAA SERIES OF ARTICLES DEALING WITH VARIOUS
WESTERN QUESTIONS

THE BALANCE OF TRADE

The exchange question which has been militating against Canada has in the last month or so shown some improvement with a better general trend.

This improvement is apparently caused by the increase of Canadian exports as afforded by the official summary of Canada's trade for the month of December last. The figures show that the imports into Canada of goods for consumption during December last year were valued at eighty-five millions, eight hundred and eighty-two thousand, one hundred and fifty-three dollars, as compared with ninety-four million, five hundred and fifty-three thousand, four hundred and thirty-two dollars for December of the previous year, while the value of Canadian products exported in December 1920, was one hundred and forty-nine million, two hundred and eighty-four thousand, three hundred and twenty-five dollars as compared with one hundred and thirty-three millions, five hundred and forty-one thousand, eight hundred and five dollars, December 1919.

These figures mean that the trade position of Canada was better in December, 1920, than in December, 1919, by twenty-four millions, four hundred and thirteen thousand, seven hundred and ninety-nine dollars.

The merchandising account is therefore in our favor and a person would naturally conclude that the exchange question should be adjusted forthwith. It must be remembered, however, that before a true balance of trade is struck the interest on our debt abroad and some other "invisible items" offset a favorable merchandise balance, such obligations averaging about twenty-five millions a month. The chief gain in exports have been in grain and paper and a decrease has been shown in some extent in certain classes of manufactured products due no doubt to the somewhat difficult position which has obtained in Canadian industrial and economic circles during the last few months.

Intimate Little Tales

SOME EXPERIENCES OF HUMAN INTEREST UNDER-
GONE IN EVERY-DAY LIFE BY EVERY-DAY PEOPLE

A Dream Elizabeth Had

It had been a hard day for Elizabeth. The children seemed to get on her nerves as never before. She had seemed to be shrieking at them more or less the living day and they had at last departed for bed amid howls of protestation and tears, which had ended in Billy sobbing himself to sleep after receiving a few smart slaps with the strap and as she had turned the light out in the bedroom she caught glimpses of two very sorrowful faces half buried in the pillows of their respective cots. Then the baby had been unusually cross and she had had a twenty minutes tussle with him before, quite exhausted he had

deigned to go to sleep. Supper was all laid on the table; the kettle was singing on the stove. Elizabeth sat down in the arm-chair and closed her eyes. How dragging and tiring it all was. During was coming too! It did not conjure up to her visions of herself in new garments.

No, she was thinking wearily and the children, yes, she loved whether her old suit which had them, but at times she longed to

seen service for four years, was worth the two dollars charged for sponging and pressing, and which with her old sailor hat returned a little with a coat of hat black and a new pair of shoes would have to serve for her spring outfit.

Then she began feverishly to count out what would be necessary for the children, and having concluded that between thirty and forty dollars would have to be spent she tried to stop stretching in her mind the unattainable dollar. But her mind would go whirling and whirling around the subject no matter how she tried to stop it. What a day it had been.

She harked back then to the happy carefree days she had spent before her marriage, when her body had not known this terrible ache; when she could be alone and quiet to her heart's content; when she loved to read and

seemed of time for it. Now there plenty of time to the housework No, she was thinking wearily and the children, yes, she loved whether her old suit which had them, but at times she longed to

so away and not to see them for whole weeks. Yet she thought feverishly how blawful it would be to have a week of absolute rest and quiet.

Elizabeth looked up startled. Billy stood in the doorway leading from the stairs. He was such a dear, chubby little chap. Every-one consulted her on his good health. Elizabeth knew that it was mostly due to plain, regular food, and plenty of sleep, but many of her friends who adopted aliphod methods with their children seemed to think it was some special dispensation of Providence which gave the Allans such "good luck" as they termed it, with their children's health. But Billy looked very pale and a stricture seemed to seize Elizabeth's heart as she walked slowly towards her, his eyes unusually large and solemn, and his fair hair gleaming in the electric light. He crept up beside her and put his two arms around her neck. Elizabeth tried to speak but the words would not come. She wanted to tell him to hurry back to bed, that he must not get up after she had put him there, but her lips were powerless and would not frame the words.

"Mumnie," he said, so gently and quietly for four years old. "I've been thinking; you know you take the money for my play and where little children like me play and have all sorts of nice things. I think I would like to go. Your poor head gets so tired when I play down here and I am so naughty, but I do love you Mumnie, and if I go 'way to the happy land I won't forget you, and I'll think of all the nice cuddles you gave me and how sweet you were when you smiled at me and when you were not tired. I expect Mumnie I'll get lonely up there and want to come back but you'll be able to have a rest when there are not so many of us."

Then the little figure faded away and Elizabeth dragged, it seemed, leaden feet upstairs to look in Billy's cot. But Billy had gone, and Mary was sitting looking with frightened eyes crying "I want my little love over!"

"Oh-o-o-o," cried Elizabeth and she sat up in the chair with a start. The kettle was still boiling and her husband was bending over her, smiling but with anxiety in his gaze.

"Why little woman whatever is wrong?" he exclaimed.

"Oh Billy," she said, and sped upstairs. Jim following her two steps at a time.

"Well, what's the matter with Billy?" demanded he, as he gazed down at a very substantial and rosy small edition of himself, who was sleeping the sleep of the just, apparently quite forgetful and oblivious to the cares of the extensive day through which he had passed.

"Oh dear," said Elizabeth happily. "I had such a horrid dream and I thought I had lost Billy. I'll never grumble again about the way of the children, never again."

"Poor old girl," you have had a pretty trying time and you need a rest," said Jim, as he put his arm protectively around her going down the stairs.

Elizabeth sighed. Poor old Jim, he would give her the earth

Special Life Insurance
For Returned Soldiers

Several months have elapsed since reference was made in these columns to the Canadian Government's scheme of life insurance for returned soldiers. The scheme, however, is as advantageous that we are going to direct attention to it again and urge all men and women who are eligible not to neglect the opportunity offered them of securing sound and safe life insurance. The scheme is charged. The regular life insurance companies all endorse the benefits of the government insurance plan and every good and reputable agent of a life insurance company will persuade any returned man to take advantage of it and obtain a policy, whether that returned man be impaired in health or not. The rates, as stated before, are very low, and they are payable monthly, which makes the carrying of a fair-sized

if he had it, that was one consolation. He did not take it for granted that she should slave and pinch, but fate seemed to have taken their destiny out of their hands, and she supposed they would go struggling along, poor farmers until the end of time.

Elizabeth went about her teaching and tried to be more cheerful. Indeed, she was so sweet and wholesome and loving, taught her to realize that there were worse things than being poor and hard worked, very much worse. In fact she felt they were but pinpricks compared to the greater sorrow which might have been hers and which others had to undergo. Engaged with her own thoughts as she sat down to the tea-table which she always arranged as neatly as possible, feeling it was a mistake to slump in these small particulars even if one did live on a lonely farm, she did not notice that there was an unwonted light in her husband's eyes, and that he seemed to be bubbling over with some news which he could hardly keep to himself much longer.

"How would you like to go and visit your folks for a month?" Elizabeth looked up startled. "Oh Jim dear, what's the use of talking. It would cost two hundred dollars for the fare alone, and then—she did not add the rest, but her eyes filled with tears, and Jim quite understood. She did not notice that there was an unwonted light in her husband's eyes, and that he seemed to be bubbling over with some news which he could hardly keep to himself much longer.

"I have some good news for you," Jim said slowly, "they have struck oil in that old field close to Billings lane and I have sold it to you for a hundred thousand dollars."

"Oh Jim," gasped Elizabeth, "how wonderful!" Then the little three women collapsed and sobbed as though her heart would

policy a far easier financial consideration than having to meet a full year's or half year's premium at a time.

From what the department which is handling the Returned Soldiers' Insurance have made public, it appears that the response in applications from returned men has not been equal in quantity to what the scheme designed to achieve. Up to about the middle of January, this year, 1,800 policies had been applied for, the total amount of insurance being \$6,000,000. The average size policy, as will be seen, works out at around \$3300. Now, 1,800 policies for a total of \$6,000,000, therefore, a small amount considering the thousands of eligible returned men there are in this Dominion, who should be anxious to enter into a contract of family protection insurance with the government. The question of health as regards insurability does not enter into the application as it does in applications for policies made to the insurance companies. The health of the insured, the blind, the physical wrecks are all accepted by the government as well as those without any impairment. The eligible man (or woman) of 30 years of age is charged only \$1.44 per month for \$10,000 whole life insurance, or \$1.96 per month for a 20 payment life policy of the same amount. The largest amount of policy which will be issued, \$5,000, will therefore cost the man of 30 only \$7.20 per month, whole life plan, or \$9.80 per month for the 20 payment life plan. At age 40 the corresponding premium rates for the \$5,000 policy are \$10.20 per month, whole life, and \$12.90 per month for 20 payment life. Policies are issued for \$500, \$1,000, \$2,000, etc., up to this maximum amount.

The government will close the scheme as regards receiving applications for this insurance on break. "I don't deserve it," she cried, "I don't. I have been so bitter, so repining, and so ungrateful. I find I had the dream to show me the value of my children and now this."

"You do deserve it," maintained Jim, "and you are going to have a good rest. We'll get somebody to take the children right off your hands for a month or so, and you can go off alone to visit your mother."

"I don't want to go alone now," said Elizabeth, "I never want to leave any of you."

"Well then, we'll all go to see your mother. She'll be glad to have us, and we'll get someone to take care of the youngsters there."

And the sky was serene and quiet over the rocky old house which contained so much of human joy; and the moonbeams danced graciously in at the window on the faces of the sleeping babes, and the spirit which broods over the souls of tired motherhood rejoiced with the two struggling mortals who rejoiced.

The Personal Side

PROMINENT WESTERN CHARACTERS—SOME INTER-
ESTING ANECDOTES OF PEOPLE
WE ALL KNOW

Who will buffalo disappear from the large herd upon the plains about 1878, a number of Métis hunters in the Red River country refused to believe in the story of their extinction and spent a year or two wandering over the plains in search of the vanished herds.

Only a few years before the prairies had been black with them, their tracks were everywhere; it seemed an impossibility that they could be gone for all time. So instead of returning to the Red River, some of these hunters established a settlement at Wood Mountain and Willow Bunch in the southwest portion of the province of Saskatchewan where they have remained until this day. Not very long ago the writer was talking to one of them Louis — a splendid, handsome half breed, not yet in old age, who was discussing the buffalo and the modern conditions.

He said: "When I first came west the country was black with them from the Wood Mountain to the Milk River. Then they went and the cattle butts came in. We could always get a job riding for them and things weren't so bad. Antelope ran among the buttes and there were ducks in every nook. Now the farmer has come in with his ploughs, the antelope has gone and pretty soon there will be no gophers and we will have to buy our meat in a butcher's shop."

September 1st, 1922. There are, therefore, eighteen months left for taking out a policy. We urge returned men and women who are eligible for this government insurance to apply for it immediately. Delay will not get them anywhere, and just the very thing they desire to provide some financial assistance to the family for may happen at any time.

Major C. B. Carr, C.B.O., M.C., was in January appointed Di-

rector of the Returned Soldiers' Insurance Department at Ottawa. His plans at present include the opening of offices in various centres throughout the Dominion, at which full information and forms of application may be obtained. If there is no source of information in your district, write to the Director, Returned Soldiers' Insurance, Ottawa, and you will be supplied with explanations and forms without delay—Toronto Saturday Night.

German "Big Bertha"

Proven to be a Myth

The mystery of "Big Bertha," the German super-cannon which shelled Paris at long range during the summer of 1918, has been solved by allied investigations. Newspapers announced that a great deal of money and time had been fruitlessly spent in search for the "Big Bertha," and insisted that Germany be called on to deliver them immediately or give adequate reason for their disappearance. Indeed, the French press has kept the subject alive ever since armistice was repeatedly asked what has become of the monster guns, and why they were never handed over to the allies.

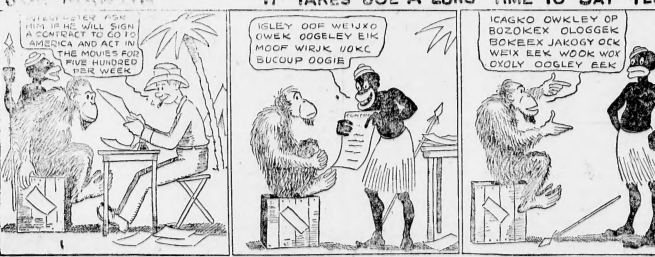
The answer is incredibly simple. To speak with absolute exactitude, there never was such a thing as a super-cannon at all—as an individual new creation. "Big Bertha" was, in fact, a naval gun, whose range had been doubled by the addition of certain devices. Scores of these guns were handed over to the allies, scores of others were broken up.

Allies Get Designs The allied investigators are in possession of designs showing exactly how the apparent miracle was accomplished. The long barrel of the naval gun of 12 or 14 inch calibre was made doubly strong by the introduction of a breech which reduced the calibre to about nine inches. The breech was similarly reinforced by a massive steel jacket. This enabled a double charge to be used, which, combined with the

Under the allied control, the officers had full access to every part of the Eastern works, and several of them had been living in the city for a number of months and had conducted investigations with such care that, he said, no dereliction of the treaty by the Germans was possible.

JOE MARTIN

IT TAKES JOE A LONG TIME TO SAY YES

HE SAYS
YES!

McGILL

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D. BURNES, - Proprietor

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W. FANE EVANS, PROPRIETOR
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SUBSCRIPTION, \$3.00 Per Year Foreign Countries \$2.50
ADVERTISING RATES—Display 50c. per Column, Cash first insertion and 25c. for each subsequent insertion. Locals accepted only with display ads at 10c. per line.
Exchange must be added to checks

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1921

Alberta's Agricultural Schools

By her school of agriculture policy Alberta has taken the lead, if not positively in agricultural education, at least in definite and specific instruction for the young in the requisites of farming as a vocation. No province has neglected the subject, but none has gone more directly to its root, and by its creation of six schools of agriculture the province has attracted valuable attention to itself. By means of these schools nearly a thousand young people have been equipped for their life work. When it is stated that, from funds supplied under the Dominion Agricultural Instruction Act alone, a no smaller sum than \$300,000 has been employed in the last half dozen years in the building, equipping and maintenance of such schools, some idea of the benefits derived from the grants under the act can be obtained.

Official reports show that in 1918-20, of the \$66,965 which is Alberta's share of the \$1,100,000 granted annually by the Dominion for division between the provinces, \$98,000 was devoted to the Alberta schools of agriculture. In the same year, \$9000 was allotted to instruction in woman's work, and \$2500 to the poultry and egg-marketing service. In the same year there was allotted \$10,000 to the agricultural representative system. School farms, based chiefly on school clubs for the rearing of poultry, calves, colts and pigs, are conducted under the direction of teachers from the schools of agriculture with the assistance of the agricultural representatives, and are increasing in number and importance every year. In 1920, for instance, 40 school farms representing 440 choles and 6500 pupils, were held, with approximately 25,000 exhibits.

Spring surely has arrived. Saturday flocks of wild geese flew over town and the spring pots are soaring.

Property on Wall street is said to be worth forty million dollars an acre—and not a foot of it is broken to the plow, nor is the water fit for dairying purposes.




A French painter once destroyed all his pictures because people did not seem to show much enthusiasm over them. This is the self-sacrificing spirit we would like to see inculcated in the spring post.

One of the most marked tests of character is the manner in which we conduct ourselves towards others. A graceful behavior toward superiors, inferiors and equals, is a constant source of pleasure. It pleases others because it indicates respect for their personality, but it gives two-fold more pleasure to ourselves.

By following the advertisements now running in The Call each week readers will gather a lot of useful information that will be difficult to gain otherwise. It is an educational campaign the Herald is conducting and few people stop to consider the real value they absorb daily from newspapers, which today cost them less than they can buy the blank paper for.

While many complained with the request sent out the first of the year to pay their subscription to The Call to January let next, there are still a few in arrears, and as the blank paper costs about as much as we charge for a printed paper we shall next week be obliged to start cutting off all in arrears. Please do not be offended if you do not get The Call next week, but remember you have had three months notice and we cannot afford to do otherwise.

The president of the Royal Bank of Canada at the annual meeting of this bank is quoted to have said: "The adverse balance of trade is disquieting, and the outflow of returns on foreign capital adds to the difficulties of the situation. The steady increase of American investments in Canada is a qualifying factor, but inadequate. Only by increasing the sale of Canadian commodities can we avoid increasing our foreign indebtedness. Never, even in war time, was it so essential to increase our exports. A duty falls on manufacturers to produce articles of a quality and price that will compare favorably with foreign makes, and on our agricultural interests to increase production."

To keep in Touch With World Affairs Is The Duty of Every Good Canadian

CANADA since the war has taken her place among the nations of the world; she is a signatory to the Peace Treaty; she is a member of the League of Nations. She is strong and she is governed by her people.




THIS NEW ORDER of affairs has given to Canada an international responsibility, and to her citizens an added responsibility to their country.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS means more to the individual citizen of Canada today. What is happening in other countries is of the most vital interest to YOU.

To keep in touch with world events, to get the news hot off the wires within 24 hours from the time the events took place.

YOU SHOULD READ
The Calgary Daily Herald
ALBERTA'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER
Order from your Local Agent or direct from the Publishers at Calgary.
By mail, 85 per year, payable in advance.

YOUR NEWSPAPER
THE CHEAPEST COMMODITY
YOU BUY TO DAY

Geo. Matthews

EXTRA Grocery List

Creamettes	15c
Spaghetti	20c
Verzucelli	25c
Macaroni	25c

Catsup

Del Monte	45c
Blue Label	40c
Heinz	30c
Chili Sauce	45c
Tomato Chutney	45c

Olives

Stuffed	30c
Plain	30c
Queen medium	35c
Queen large	45c

Soups

Campbell's Tomato	20c
" Vegetable	20c
" Baital	20c
" Lentil	20c
" Consommé	20c
" Bouillon	20c

Fruit

Lemons	35c doz
Oranges	35c doz
Apples	12c lb
Grape Fruit	15c each

Tea

Blue Ribbon	65c
Mother's	60c
5 lb Box	\$4.15
10 lb Box	\$7.00

Jams

Strawberry	\$1.30
Loganberry	1.20
Raspberry	1.20
Pineapple	1.30
Peach	1.20
Apple and Raspberry	75c
Apple and Strawberry	75c

Fancy Biscuits

Your choice of anything up to 50c lb for 50c lb

Plowing Is Only One Job

that the Rumely OilPull tractor does with annual ease and economy. It will also do your land rolling, disking, hauling, road work, trucking, harvesting—in fact, practically every draw bar and belt job you have on your farm.

And it saves you time and money as every operation because it is specially built through to use cheap horse power under all conditions, and at all loads up to the full rated horsepower. Every OilPull is backed by a written guarantee to do.

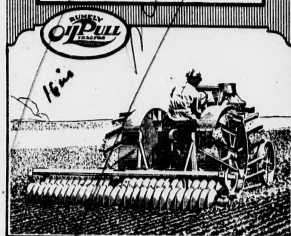
The OilPull is easy to start and easy to operate. It is throttle governed—there is no waste of foot and the flow of power is smooth and steady.

The OilPull is built to give years of hard service. It is designed particularly strong and powerful, it has an extremely efficient system of lubrication and all working parts are well protected from dirt and dust.

Another important feature is oil-cooling. The OilPull will not overheat on the hottest day anywhere on the continent. There are no delays and lost time with the OilPull due to radiator troubles.

There is an OilPull size to fit your farm.

A. R. TUDHOPE,
Gleichen, Alta.



Advertising is the guide to what's good to buy.

FOR SALE

Six Registered Hereford Bulls
Coming two and three year old. I took First Prize in Calgary Bull Show the past two years with bulls of the same breeding.

Also Clydesdale Stallion

"BARON CLIFTON" 21724, four years old in April. Was Fifth at Calgary last spring in very strong competition.

W. H. GOODWIN, - Gleichen, Alta

Notice is hereby given that J. E. Ostender has been duly appointed shipper for the Gleichen Egg Circle. All desiring to ship eggs for Government grading and selling should see him.

Made-to-Measure Suits

I have got in a great range of Spring Samples
Cloth to Suit Everybody
Any Style you wish Made-to-Measure in 12
Days from the date of order. From Thirty
Dollars up. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Agent for Medicine Hat Steam Laundry,
Laundry, Dry Cleaning and Dyeing. Basket
shipped Tuesday evening returned Friday

W. K. BROWN,

Cleaner and Pressing and Repairing
Larkin Block, Gleichen

WON ESSAY PRIZE

By Alfred Leashey, winner of The
Gleichen Girls' Boy's First Prize on
"A Five Month Term at one of the
Provincial Schools of Agriculture."

This is the age of competition.
At the present time to be a success in
any business one must know as much
about that business as possible. Farm
is no exception as being as much
a business as any business in the
commercial world is, and the rule
holds true in this case as well.

When we speak of a farmer know-
ing his business, we mean he is making
every acre on his farm bring in as
income. In fact, to be a success he
has to, because the day is past when
by sowing a few seeds and doing
land and running his stock on the
free range a farmer could make a com-
fortable living. Now the land is dear,
and any stock he keeps he has to
pasture on his own land, so there-
fore, he must be able to make his
land produce to its highest capacity
and only keep the best and type of
livestock which will give the greatest
return under his farm conditions.

Farmers ought learn how to do all
this through years of experience, but
if it is a long hard school and in the
majority of cases a very costly one; or
they may learn through other people's
experience and experiments. This
latter course is much better, both on
the farmer's pocket book and his
health.

The best method of learning from
other people's experience is by tak-
ing a five months' course at one of our
provincial Schools of Agriculture.
These schools give free courses in
some states subjects pertaining to
existing during the winter months,
so that farm boys and men who could
not otherwise attend can do so.

It is the aim of these schools to
make better citizens out of their
students as well as better farmers,
and the subjects on the curriculum
are chosen with this object in view.
It is the hope of these schools that
their graduates can, by better farm-
ing methods, have more leisure time
to devote to getting positions of
citizenship and cultivating their
minds.

But it is not only in the classrooms
that these schools do all their good
work among the students. Social,
literary and athletic activities are en-
couraged. The staffs of the schools
certainly believe in the old
saying that the ideal citizen was one
who had a strong mind in a strong
body.

To give a comprehensive view of
the value of the different studies one
must deal with each separately, but it
is hard to give a fair idea of the value
of each in these few lines.

Field husbandry, which, by virtue
of it being the backbone of all farm-
ing operations, deserves the honor of
being mentioned first. Its value is
recognized by the school authorities,
for it occupies an important place on
the curriculum. Special attention is
given to solving the problems of the
district where the school is located.
In passing, it is well to mention that
this is one of the advantages these
schools have over a central agricul-
tural college, which has to deal with
the province as a whole in all prob-
lems and crop rotations. In the field
husbandry class at these schools the
specialist is laid upon maintaining the
fertility of the soil, the use of crop
rotations, and the control of weeds.

It is now an acknowledged fact
that the only kind of farming which
will pay in this country is mixed
farming. This kind of farming is
strongly advocated at these schools,
and backing up their words by deeds,
they give a very valuable course in
mixed husbandry. Lectures and
practical work are both given. The
lectures take up the different breeds
and their suitability for each particular
part of the province. The practical
work includes judging of beef and
dairy types of cattle, draft, general
purpose and light types of horses, tail
and bacon types of swine, and sheep.

This course alone is worth the time
and money spent taking the entire list
of studies.

Another course that is on a par
with the two previous mentioned ones
is mechanics. The value of a knowl-
edge in mechanics to a farmer is
fully recognized by those who make
up the list of studies for the schools.

Owing to lack of time the course is
necessarily a short one, but very
thorough in that it only teaches those
things which we have use for every

day around the farm. The mechanics
is divided into three parts of: (1)
stone-forging, farm engines, and
woodwork. In forging, the shaping of
metals into any desired form, feed-
ing and tempering is taught. This
being all practical work, involving the
practical work, valuable experience is
given on the different grades of steel
and iron, their manufacture and use.
The engine in farm engines is a very
thorough one. Not only is the theory
of an engine construction and opera-
tion taught, but practical work is
shown in their operation and overhauling
as well. The woodworking course
deals with the general problems that
arise around the farm, such as the
construction of granaries and the rare
of tools.

These are three most important
branches taught as regards agricul-
ture, but the rest are also very im-
portant, though not embracing as
wide a field.

The veterinary science lectures
deal with those ailments and diseases
common farm animals. The use of
structures in this branch do not use
make veterinary surgery out of us in
a couple of months, but it does to im-
part enough knowledge to us so that
we may be competent to take care of
our own farm animals.

The dairy course is a very valu-
able one, as it deals only with dairy-
ing which is a valuable part of agricul-
ture. The practical part of dairying is
gone into thoroughly, and particular at-
tention is laid upon the student's practical
work in the final examinations in this
subject.

A good elementary training is given
in botany, horticulture and poultry,
which is valuable to any farmer, espe-
cially if he is interested along these
lines.

A knowledge of mathematics and
bookkeeping is essential to a progress-
ive farmer today, and particular
attention is given to see that each
student obtains a good grasp of these
subjects.

No man I think or any other country
can be termed a progressive citizen
unless he understands how to run
various governments work and how
justice is meted out. The course in
civics at these schools goes into these
fully, but it gives a rough sketch of
some of the students who had always
been taught to believe that the fair-
road owned and governed this coun-
try.

The courses in physics and chem-
istry are thought by some to be super-
fluous, but they are mistaken. The
work in the sciences deepens the
mind and clear up many puzzling
problems. Besides, it must be remem-
bered that these schools are giving
complete courses in agricultural
matters, also preparatory schools for
those who wish to go further in
the study of agriculture by attending
at the University of Alberta.

The last subject on the list to be
mentioned is English, though it is far
from being the least. A study of Eng-
lish would never make one a better
farmer, but it enriches the mind and
improves one's taste in the matter of
reading good literature. English as it
is taught at these schools does more
than all the other subjects combined
toward making cultured and refined
men out of the students.

A course at one of these schools
will not make a success out of one
unless he has in him the will to be a success.
But they do give the training, which is
so often the biggest reason for failure
and success. Not only that, but a
course in these schools will make
farming a more interesting and
rewarding occupation, and remove
much of the drudgery from it. Any-
one who takes the time and money to
attend one of these schools of agricul-
ture will find that the time and money
spent is well repaid by the better
prosperity and contentment for any
person who has made made to attend
one of our provincial Schools of Agriculture.

WEATHER REPORT

Taken at the Gleichen School
of Agriculture.

Date	Temp. at 8 a.m.	Max.	Min.
Mar. 23.....	24.9	40.8	24.1
" 24.....	30.4	47.9	9.1
" 25.....	30.1	48.0	30.2
" 26.....	6.0	47.5	5.4
" 27.....	10.3	30.1	2.1
" 28.....	40.0	40.0	20.6
" 29.....	38.0	50.0	27.5

Snow—27th 3.0 and 29th 1.5.

N.B.—Maximum and Minimum
reading and precipitation are for
24 hours ending 8 a.m. on the date
against which they appear.

Shaback & Brown are now agents
for the Ontario Steam Laundry at
Calgary. Read their ad.

See Blue-Husbandry Pri. and Bat.

CASH

CLEANING SALE

Everything
at Greatly Reduced Prices

Groceries, Dry Goods, Men's Furnishings, Etc.

Shoes for Men, Women and Children.

A FEW OF THE BARGAINS:

GROCERIES, ETC., ETC.

Apparatus, 500 for	250	Baking Powder, 50 lb.	81.15
Apples, 1 lb. package, 75c for	250	Currents, 40 lb.	80c
Beans, 3 lbs. for	250	March	150
Cocoa, 3 lb. for	250	Black Coffee, per lb.	25c
Corn Flakes, packet	250	Prunes, 70 lb. 50c	11.00
Mixed Nuts, 1 lb. for	250	4 lb. Pine Apples	11.10
Coffee, per lb.	250	4 lb. Mixed Jam	75c
Butter, 1 lb. for	250	Rice, 1 lb.	80c
Peas, 1 lb. for	250	Yellow, per lb.	110
Shredded Herring, packet	250	Black Potatoes, 10 lb.	50c
Green Beans, 1 lb. for	250	20 lb. Baked Cakes	25c
Plum Jam, 1 lb. for	250	Orange Soda, 10 lb.	1.00
Barley, 12c for	250	Swiss Canadian pure lard 100	24.48
Coconut, 12 c for	250	P. Buns, pure lard 100	24.48
Tobacco any kind, 10% off	41.00	Compound 100	32.35
Footprints, packet	11.00	Lempe 100	13.94
4 lb. Marmalade Jar	11.00	Tapoca	13.94
6 lb. Peanut Butter	11.00	Faribanks Soap, 12 for	1.00
4 lb. Marmalade Jar	11.00	4 lb. Soap, 12 for	1.00
Red Salmon	11.00	15 lb. for 12.50, 10 lb. for	1.00
Bagels, 10 lb. for	12.50	15 lb. for 12.50, 10 lb. for	1.00
Pumpkin	75c	15 lb. for 12.50, 10 lb. for	1.00
Green Beans, 1 lb. for	250	15 lb. for 12.50, 10 lb. for	1.00
Green Coffee, 1 lb. for	250	15 lb. for 12.50, 10 lb. for	1.00
Green Beans, 1 lb. for	250	15 lb. for 12.50, 10 lb. for	1.00
Peas	250	15 lb. for 12.50, 10 lb. for	1.00
Corn	250	15 lb. for 12.50, 10 lb. for	1.00
Tomatoes	250	15 lb. for 12.50, 10 lb. for	1.00
Any kind 10%	12.50	15 lb. for 12.50, 10 lb. for	1.00
Black Pig, 1 lb. for	250	15 lb. for 12.50, 10 lb. for	1.00
Black Crown Soap, packet	250	15 lb. for 12.50, 10 lb. for	1.00

DRY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES

Women black stocking 50c per pair for	45c	Men's Work Shirts, \$1.75 for	1.50
Men's work gloves \$1.75 pair for	1.50	Combination Overall, \$1.50 for	1.40
Dress shoes, pair \$1.25 for	1.00	Overall, \$1.50 for	1.40
Work Shoes, \$1.75 for	1.50	Boys' Overall, \$1.50 for	1.40
Work Shoes, \$1.75 for	1.50	Men's Socks, \$1.50 for	1.40
Ladies' Shoes, \$1.75 for	1.50	High Top Rubber Boots, Life long	14.75
Joe Milk life per yard for	1.50	Low Rubber Lamination Boots	11.40
Linen Overall, per square yard	30c	Dress, Pink, 40c per yard for	10c
Men's Work Shirts, \$1.75 for	1.50		

LOVE DECS.

CLUNY, - - - ALTA.

Columbia

Grafonola and Records

Hear Sweet Hymns and Sacred Songs at Home

Rain or shine, sleet and snow, or bitter
cold, even if you can't go to church you
could never be without the sacred
music that soothes and comforts you.
Columbia Records played on the Colum-
bia Grafonola reproduce so realisti-
cally all of your favorite sacred songs
right in your own home that you can
clean your eyes and see the church.
On Columbia Records you will find the
hymns that your mother and her
mother sang, the hymns that you've
heard on the organ and throughout
the greater part of your life.



Let us play these and many others for you:

Alma M. and David, Love of My Soul, Grafonola and Columbia
Stella Quartette. Price, 25c.

When The Lord Is Called On Yonder, Sacred
Quartet. I Heard The Voice of Jesus Sing.
Price, 25c.

What a Friend We Have in Jesus, Bible Song and Hymn,
Our Three God The Life Line, Henry Brown.
Price, 25c.

Onward, Christian Soldiers, Columbia Quartette and
Chorus. The Arms of Jesus, Henry Brown.
Price, 25c.

WM. G. S. GOURLAY
Columbia Agent, - - - Gleichen, Alberta.

Groun Lumber Company, Ltd.

A SAFE PLACE TO TRADE

Dry Wood

Car 1 ft. Lengths

Car 4 ft. bundle

Edgings

A good stock of storm sash now on hand

C. B. Hyndman

AGENT, Phone 11 and 36

GLEICHEN, ALTA.

Coal for the Cold

Weather

Get your coal in now. We have

a good supply on hand \$6 per ton at

the mine or \$6 per ton F.O.B. cars at

Standard. We can fill your order

either way at once.

Henry Kristensen,

Standard, Alta.

White Rotary Sewing Machine

Automatic, Lift

A perfect machine, a nation-
al and popular name in every
quarter saved ton of golden
oak. Attractive, yet unique de-
sign. Furnished complete with
pressers at and of table and
100% guarantees at the
factory. When serving material,
etc., may be used. Supplied
with latest style set, attach-
ments.

McKAY HARDWARE CO.

GLEICHEN

Another course that is on a par
with the two previous mentioned ones
is mechanics. The value of a knowl-
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fully recognized by those who make
up the list of studies for the schools.

Owing to lack of time the course is
necessarily a short one, but very
thorough in that it only teaches those
things which we have use for every

Royal Bank Outlines Standing of Ontario

Ontario has a population larger than that of any other province of the Dominion, and in area is second only to the province of Quebec. In 1911, its population was slightly more than 2,500,000; a more recent estimate indicates an increase of 300,000 persons, making the total present time approximately 2,800,000, the rural population being in the minority.

Rich in agricultural resources, the province can boast of possessing one of the most fertile soil districts on the continent. In the region known as the Welland peninsula, grapes, peaches and small fruits of excellent quality are grown in abundance. The industry for preserving these fruits is growing rapidly, and at the present time there are more than twenty factories in operation. In the total acreage of field crops, the province is the van; in 1911 nine and a half million acres were under cultivation and in 1920 more than fourteen million acres, showing a gratifying increase of approximately four and a half million acres of farm land. In the seven years period from 1913 to 1919, the total annual value of farm products increased from \$9 million to \$27 million; and the estimated value of farm property, implements and live stock amounted to no less than one and one-half billion dollars. This increase can be attributed in part to the progressive action of the federal and provincial authorities in providing instruction in the most modern and approved methods of agriculture.

It is in the growth of its manufactures, however, that the province has made the most remarkable progress; at the present time, Ontario produces at least half of the manufactures of the Dominion. The district between Kingston, at the northern end of Lake Ontario, and Windsor, on the Canadian border opposite Detroit, is dotted with prosperous manufacturing centres too numerous to mention in an article of this length. Only the Eastern Townships area of the province of Quebec can compare with this manufacturing centre of Ontario. The cities are in general of moderate size; living costs are consequently relatively low, labor conditions good; manufacturing methods are efficient and taxation light; the spirit is progressive and new industries are welcomed and assisted. Power and transportation are available. A network of steam and electric railways, and the water transportation system of the

Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River link the area together in one compact whole, and make communication with other points in Canada and the United States quick and economical.

In 1917, the value of manufactured products of the province was one and a half billion dollars. Among the more important are iron and steel products, automobiles, locomotives, woollen goods, leather goods, furniture and paper. The development of the last named industry has been the outstanding feature of the last decade. As early as the year 1825 paper was manufactured in the province of Ontario. From small beginnings the industry increased until in 1910 the number of establishments was fourteen, and the annual value of the products amounted to about three hundred million dollars. At the present time there are thirty-two establishments, with thirty-nine mills in operation, and the annual value of the production of pulp and paper is no less than fifty million dollars. In newsprint alone, half the annual production of the whole of Canada comes from Ontario. The output is approximately half a million tons.

The importance of the development of water power resources in connection with this industry cannot be exaggerated. Electric power from Niagara Falls and other sources of supply for manufacturing and lighting purposes, has been developed to the capacity of about a million horsepower, the undeveloped capacity being estimated at six million horsepower. The Hydro-Electric Power Commission, in charge of all water-power development in the province, under the Commission, through its various supplies, supplies more than twenty municipalities with power; the Niagara system alone supplying at least one hundred and twenty-five towns.

The effect of the war on the manufacturing and mining industry is reflected in the figures of its foreign trade. In 1918, the total trade amounted to approximately one billion dollars. The total value of exports in 1919 was \$298,270,478; of imports \$470,650,679. The exports consisted of agricultural products including grain, cheese, butter, flour, and apples, and also the products of the forests and mines. The imports consisted of raw materials and manufactured goods. The war has been the chief impetus—Royal Bank of Canada.

some interesting new details, showing that von Molke knew he was not equal to the task—an opinion shared by many of his highly-placed brother officers.

The Kaiser thought otherwise (Herr Zimmermann observes) and believed that the name of Molke would have a frightening effect upon the foreign enemies of Germany. Herr Zimmermann considered that the name of Molke, or the lack of them, would only become apparent when war came. Von Molke was ill at the time, and he feared the effects of his name to be overtaken him, two things from which a general in the field should be quite free.

Count Schlieffen's plan had been prepared to meet a combination of France, Belgium and England on the west, with Russia on the east. He set on a single point, the probability that Germany could expect no help from Italy. Accordingly he had made the right wing of the German army strong as to assure the destruction of the French left wing. The Germans must get behind the main French armies, making victory inevitable. A possible defeat on the German left wing or in the eastern theatre of war was to be avoided, and for that reason Schlieffen left his left wing and the forces on the Russian frontier somewhat weak. He set on a single point, the probability that Germany could expect no help from Italy. Accordingly he had made the right wing of the German army strong as to assure the destruction of the French left wing. The Germans must get behind the main French armies, making victory inevitable. A possible defeat on the German left wing or in the eastern theatre of war was to be avoided, and for that reason Schlieffen left his left wing and the forces on the Russian frontier somewhat weak.

Ludendorff's Opinion

The letter of General Ludendorff, which Herr Zimmermann gives in full, shows that von Molke had taken troops from the right wing and had placed them on the left. Ludendorff, however, said: "I still do not believe that the right wing was ever weaker than Count Schlieffen had intended it to be. We had a strong reserve force, and also the XX and XXI Army Corps and the II Bavarian Corps. But the probability was altered to the disadvantage of the right wing. That is true. I expressed my concern about this to Molke on a general staff ride."

"If we compare the events and times of 1914 we find that the army corps which were left in Alsace-Lorraine were not brought up to the right wing in good time. Only the power of leadership was necessary. But the O. H. L. (War Council) of 1914 was wanting in this quality. It was the same in Lorraine. There, too, a brilliant victory should have been achieved, but everywhere the troops arrived in time, but the leadership was wanting. The left wing in Schlieffen's plan was very weak. It was an enemy attack could too easily have been successful. Then our troops would have been rolled up like the Czech army from Warsaw (1920)."

There is a tendency for people to lose themselves in theories and forget that in the decisive moment the power of leadership is everything. Von Molke's fault lay in the lack of this power, not in any alteration of the plan.

"Von Molke's advance was also right in making it the troops were further to the north or northwest." General Ludendorff then goes into the details of the mistake made by the Schlieffen plan. Von Molke in holding too firmly to Dienenhofen (Thionville). He thinks that if they had gone westward from Thionville and had broken clear of it, the right wing could have been brought on as far as required. He adds that all would have been well if von Molke had not sent the Garde Reserve Corps and XI Army Corps to East Prussia. "If he had wanted to send troops there he should have taken the corps of the left wing. Leadership again!"

Blames Von Holweg

General von Bernhardt in his observations, openly states his suspicion that the Schlieffen plan was altered to suit the political views of Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg. Prince Bulow's letter to Herr Zimmermann is a disclaimer. He says: "I never interfered with military details, and Count Schlieffen

never attempted any influence on my conduct of affairs of state. He never recommended a preventive war, and I never allowed his influence to impel me towards war. The aim of my policy was known to him. It was to avoid war but it should be so strong economically and so strong that our enemy would recoil from the risk of attack and would recognize us as equals in the further opening up and development of the earth."

Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg answered Herr Zimmermann's question as follows:

"The question of an alteration of the Schlieffen plan was raised between me and the general staff during my period as chancellor. Whether and on what grounds a change in the plan was wholly beyond my knowledge."

The observation of General von Bernhardt are wholly erroneous. The astuteness of his conclusions was not in the least correct, and actual fact they are entirely without foundation."

Herr Zimmermann comes to the conclusion that the Schlieffen plan was intentionally altered but with good reason. He thinks that the scheme evolved by General von Molke on the basis of the plan was sufficient to destroy the French army if he had stuck to it. But von Molke abandoned Schlieffen's principles during the war and ridged his own plan with alterations. That was the error. Herr Zimmermann adds: He absolves the general staff from responsibility for this, and finds that the political heads at the time were not directly influenced by the plan.

European Relief Under Single Control

League of Red Cross Societies Directs Work

The co-ordination of the numerous agencies, whether national Red Cross Societies or other voluntary organizations at present engaged in arresting disease and relieving distress throughout the world, is under the control of a single international authority. It is realized that an assortment of detached and sectional enterprises, in many cases insufficiently equipped, is not productive of results that have a convincing proportion to the money and energy expended. Some form of international leadership and control can alone prevent duplication of effort, with its consequent waste of funds; and it is earnestly desired to establish the principle of the single front and the unified high command.

The problem of these war-worn areas, whether it be disease or distress, whether it be land or sea, is essentially one, and there is urgent need of a single international authority, of a kind that has been lacking until now, to keep the field of operations and the activities of the existing relief agencies under review; to exercise a convincing proportion to the money and energy expended. Some form of international leadership and control can alone prevent duplication of effort, with its consequent waste of funds; and it is earnestly desired to establish the principle of the single front and the unified high command.

An international authority of the kind required, working through its member societies, and capable of composing such weighty responsibility, is found—and, short of the League of Nations itself, found only—in the League of Red Cross Societies; the one of the primary purposes for which the League was founded. Mr. A. J. Balfour writing, last March, as Chairman of the Council of the League of Nations, after summarizing the whole situation, expressed the view that "no organization less powerful than the League of Red Cross Societies seems adequate to cope with it."

The League of Red Cross Societies has accepted the responsibility, and the whole strength of the organization will be devoted to the successful fulfilment of its duty.

Moreover, the League is in a position to meet the cost of headquarters administration and of its investigators in the field, and to pay the salaries of the staffs of the League. Therefore, the services of the League will be given free of any fee. It will be devoted to their full value of 100 per cent. to the actual work of relief, and no charge for the service of investigation and co-ordination will be made against the funds of any other society or organization working under agreement with the League.

It is hoped and believed that this impending consolidation of forces, under well-informed and comprehensive leadership, may help to inspire the public with renewed confidence, and be productive of a full measure of urgently needed voluntary help.

The national Red Cross Societies of the following countries have given their cordial endorsement of the proposed scheme:

Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chili, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Greece, Holland, Italy, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden and the United States, and a number of Relief Agencies have already signified their assent, among others:

Imperial War Relief Fund;
Serbian Civil Welfare Association of America;
British Committee of the Russian Red Cross Fund in Great Britain;
Lady Muriel Paget's Missions to Eastern Europe;
Polish Red Cross Society in Great Britain;
The Belgian Sub-Committee for Relief for Refugees of the Crimea.

It is confidently expected that other Red Cross Societies and voluntary organizations will fall into line, the moment it is generally understood that this well-considered plan of closer co-operation is on foot.

The League of Red Cross Societies will be glad to answer any enquiries and will welcome any requests to make investigations, either through its members, the national Red Cross Societies, or by direct communication with its headquarters at Geneva.

So far as the British Empire is concerned, the Imperial War Relief Fund is the League's accredited agent for obtaining the necessary financial support. There is ground for hoping that the movement, that has gained a new impetus under the auspices of the League of Red Cross Societies; and it is earnestly hoped that the appeal of this fund—the first attempt that has been made to band together the far-flung British race in the cause of humanity, will meet with an immediate response.

DAVID HENDERSON,

Director-General,

League of Red Cross Societies.

Markets are Needed for Canadian Goods

Increasing difficulty is being found in obtaining markets abroad for some of the more important Canadian products. Inquiries for fish, lumber, pulp and paper, for example, have become less active. The countries to which a large proportion of Canadian fish is usually sold are unable, on account of prevailing financial conditions, to buy in normal way. As a result the Atlantic fishermen are outfitting on a smaller scale than in former years. The trend of prices for pulp, pulpwood and printing paper, and for the securities issued by the companies engaged in these industries, clearly indicates that the consumptive capacity of their foreign markets is being overtaken by the increasing production both in this country and abroad. These conditions portend further price recessions, but there is no reason for anticipating changes of a dramatic character in the pulp and paper industry, since Canada possesses the essential raw materials and the natural resources to produce them at any competition that may develop. The export demand for lumber, however, is far from being normal, and many offers on the basis of price below the actual cost of production.

The market abroad for Canadian meats is indifferent, and the case of other animal products, such as for example, butter and cheese, the volume of exports has been well maintained, and will feed available at much lower prices, increased supplies of these products are likely to be available for export. Labor for this class of industry is becoming more plentiful, and one dairying center, the Dominion of Wales, has reported an abundance of men available at \$25 a month, as compared with a scarcity at \$75 a year ago. Although this is a disadvantage locally, it indicates the character of the changes taking place.

The most striking feature of the export trade in agricultural products is the decline in the volume of wheat exports, which during the calendar year 1920 amounted to 13,400,000 bushels valued at \$312,000,000, as compared with 68,000,000 bushels valued at \$156,000,000 during 1919. In contrast with this increase, the exports of wheat flour dropped from 10,064,373 barrels in 1919 to 4,730,337 barrels in 1920. In the destination of our exports of wheat it will be noted that the United States is steadily increasing her purchases.

of Canadian wheat, a factor which no doubt materially assists the millers of that country in competing in foreign markets with Canadian flour mills. At the same time Great Britain's purchases show a decided decline. The absolute volume in foreign markets with Canada is falling. For example, during the eight months ending November, 1920, whereas Great Britain purchased 1,200,000 bushels and the Netherlands 5,000,000 bushels. It will also be noted that the fluctuation in the gross value of the wheat exported does not necessarily tally with the fluctuation in its physical volume; thus, the exports of wheat during the calendar year 1920 were much greater monetary return than those of the previous fiscal year, although the latter were actually larger in volume—Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Union Jack Trampled On

A Union Jack, flying with the Stars and Stripes from the window of the Clarendon Street home of Dr. Maynard Mackay, formerly a major in the American Red Cross, was torn down and trampled in the streets of Boston by some men in uniform, who were in a parade in honor of Lord Mayor O'Connell of Cork.

Lockout in Holland

A strike of the strike recently proclaimed by the clothing workers, the Dutch Federation of Employers' Associations has ordered a complete lockout of the entire ready-made clothing industry, according to a Rotterdam dispatch. The strike is expected to affect 2,000 employers and 12,000 employees are affected.

Pay your out-of-town accounts by check. Five Dollars costs three cents.

Antislavery Peace

John Harshbarger, speaking in behalf of the Government in the House of Commons, said he hoped that from the recent treaty agreement between the United States and Germany, a new era of peace would emerge. The statement contained some intimations from the Prime Minister is taken to mean an immediate cessation of hostilities. The statement is the result of the agreement.

Held for Gun Thugs

William Hoffman, alias Hoffman Willard, wanted in Toronto on a charge of stealing diamonds worth \$5,000, has been arrested in Vancouver. Hoffman will be held at police headquarters until the arrival of a Toronto official to take him back to stand trial.

War Plans Drafted Seventeen Years Ago

The March number of the *Studien* Monatsheft contains an article by Herr Eugen Zimmermann, in which the war plan of Count von Schlieffen plan is examined and an attempt is made to settle the question whether its alteration was due to military exigencies or political interference.

The Schlieffen plan was the German war scheme worked out in 1914 by Count von Schlieffen, the soldier-scholar of the German Empire. It was based on the assumption that Germany would be at war with the combination of France, Russia, Great Britain and Belgium, and would be without the help of Italy, and its general outline was for an overwhelming attack in the north, while leaving the south and the Russian front comparatively lightly held.

Germany's Misfortune

Count Schlieffen, his author, was 71 years old when he completed the original draft. He died in 1913. The plan was altered, and he had lived to see his plan put into execution in the war. Herr Zimmermann observes that it was the great misfortune of the German people that he was not born twenty years later. The execution of the Schlieffen plan depended on General von Moltke. Herr Zimmermann gives

Bishop Farthing says Extravagant Girls are Keeping Men Single

Montreal, March 28.—"Our young women are spending as much today on personal dress and decorations as their grandmothers spent on the household, and more are becoming so great that young men are unable to contemplate marriage. If living is high, not only reason of prices, but because the standard of living has been raised, there is nothing left for the poor or charity and helping the poor for the spread of Christ's kingdom," said Bishop Farthing at Easter message Sunday morning.

in Christ Church Cathedral. "The world is facing what I feel is one of the gravest crisis, one far more perplexing than that we faced six years ago. Unless the world accepts and puts into action the principles of Christ, there will be great changes. If the people of Christ will today heed His call and give themselves to doing His will and fulfilling His purpose, then the world will be saved by the gradual changing of men's minds and a brighter day for the world will be in evolution and not by revolution."

Then the Fun Begins

YOU'DG YOU OVALE IN SHIRT
NIGHTS YOUR DRESS WAS BEATING
NIGHTS YOUR DRESS WAS BEATING
TAKING ME WAS TRYING TO
WITH ME AND HAD NO MORE EYES
LOOK AT ME!

HIGH SCHOOL

LOOK AT ME!

LOOK AT ME!

LOOK AT ME!

LOOK AT ME!

LOOK AT ME!

LOOK AT ME!

LOOK AT ME!

LOOK AT ME!

LOOK AT ME!

LOOK AT ME!

LOOK AT ME!

LOOK AT ME!

LOOK AT ME!

LOOK AT ME!

LOOK AT ME!

LOOK AT ME!

LOOK AT ME!

The Busy Store

New Arrivals

NEW VOILS

A splendid range of Patterns
Priced \$1 to \$2.25 Yd.

The Latest Duvty College Tam

Made from the famous Suede like cloth in all the latest shades. \$3.25 each

A good quality Dress Pant, pair	\$6.00
Work pants, pair	\$4.50 to 6.00
Work Shirts, each	2.00 to 2.50
Work Glover, pair	75 to 8.50

We have just unpacked our
Men's Spring Hats and Caps.

Webster Bros.

MOTTO: "Your Money's Worth or Your Money Back"

NEW SPRING GOODS

We have just received our New Spring Stock of

Voils,
Crepes,
Ginghams,

English and Canadian Prints,
House Dresses,
Bungalow Aprons, Etc.

FOR CHILDREN

Rompers, Creepers, Play Suits, Dresses

GROCERY STOCK

Fresh Lines Arriving Daily
New lettuce, Tomatoes, Rhubarb, Green Onions

Sole Agents for

Purity Flour

Purity Rolled Oats

Purity Food

THE GLEICHEN MERCANTILE CO.

PHONE 28.

GLEICHEN

Town of Gleichen Assessment Roll 1921

Notice is hereby given that the assessment roll of the town of Gleichen for the year 1921 has been prepared and is now open to inspection at the office of the secretary-treasurer of the town from 10 o'clock in the afternoon on every day which is not a

public holiday except on days on which that day from 10 o'clock in the morning to 5 o'clock in the afternoon that any person who desires to object to the assessment of his property or of any other person's property within thirty days after the date of this notice lodge his objection in writing in my office.

Dated this 28th day of February, 1921.

PETER MACLEAN,
Assessor.

DR. A. W. BOWLES
M.D. & M.C. M.C.S. M.C. M.C. M.C.
Physician and Surgeon
Phone Office 41, Residence 40
GLEICHEN

LOCAL AND GENERAL

See Blind Husband's Pri and Sat.

Miss Jean Gooderham came down from Calgary last week to visit her home.

Don't forget the what drives in the local Club House here every Monday evening.

The Ladies Circle of the Union Church announce they will hold a sale of work on Saturday, April 30.

The L.O.B.A. will give a whist drive and social evening in the Masonic Hall at 8 o'clock Wednesday evening. Admission 50c and supper free.

Rememster St. Andrew's Church "social evening" tomorrow night—Thursday in the Masonic Hall. A splendid program will be provided and light refreshments.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Wright have arrived from Red Deer and intend remaining here. They many old friends are glad to see them.

J. M. Telford arrived last week from New Westminster, B.C., and may remain permanently. He is preparing to build a new modern house on his farm east of town.

The Fire Brigade had a practice Monday morning and in four minutes had their water to the top of the tower. Matthews' work and ready for the water. Good work, fellows.

After a lingering illness Mr. H. Scott passed away at 4 o'clock Monday afternoon. The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, Thursday, from Union Church.

W. F. Robson of Cluny was in town Monday for the first time in many months as he has been suffering from a severe cold all winter. He is entitled to wear diamonds now since he made his place with the printer.

The Blackfoot Indians were to vote yesterday on selling another block of their reserve, but not a vote was cast as the Indians refuse to part with any more of their land. The principal reason they gave was that they hope to increase in population and may need the land for their children in the generations to come.

The Calgary press very much that an error was made in our last issue in giving the names of the young ladies who were presented with graduation diplomas in our report of the closing exercises at the Gleichen School of Agriculture. The successful pupils were Miss Mac-Atkins of Calgary and Miss Margaret Watson of Nanaka.

The lectures given by Rev. Klingham last Thursday evening in the Union Church proved very interesting, especially to people from the Old Country, and the church was packed. Mr. Klingham is a very good speaker and has a great fund of stories that he tells well. The choir rendered a number of good selections. The views were shown very clear and the entire entertainment was thoroughly enjoyed.

The Gleichen Women's Institute has received another request for more clothing for the destitute farmers in the south, and request that all who have any to spare send it to Mrs. Thos. Henderson, when the ladies of the Women's Institute will pack them carefully and ship them. The clothing is required by men and women and children from eight to eighteen years. Look over your wardrobe now.

The call has just received a booklet entitled "What Little Agitate says About Canada," which has just been sent by the Canadian Department of Immigration and Colonization. It contains brief comments on the Imperial "A" Association. Also, visited this country last summer. The booklet has been issued mainly for circulating in the Old Country, and readers of the paper may have copies forwarded to our friends in Canada by sending the names and addresses to the Director of Immigration, Department of Immigration and Colonization, Ottawa. No charge is made for the booklet or for postage on it.

Opera House

MAMMOTH SPECIAL

Friday and Saturday.
This Week

Blind Husbands

The most sensational picture ever screened. Don't fail to see this by any means.

ORCHESTRA

Adults 75c, - Children 25c
Indians 25c

WE PAY TAX

Adults 75c, - Children 25c
Indians 25c

Tuesday, Apr. 12

Amateur Night

SEE 'The Tailor Shop'

ONE ACT COMEDY BY LOCAL STARS

This will be a big night for
Everybody. Come!

FEATURE

Irene, Castle
IN

Invisible Bond

POPULAR PRICES

COMING Olive Thomas

The little star that won the
contest in

"Everybody's Sweetheart"

WATCH FOR POSTERS



Spring Goods "Blossom"

This Week

SEE OUR NEW
Spring Raincoats
A splendid range to choose from Prices from
\$12 to \$35

**MEN'S
Spring Caps**
In latest Designs and Shapes.

BOYS DEPT.
See our Boys New Pure
Wool Jerseys
They are dandies and are
sure to please. Priced from
\$2 to \$3.60

Stabback & Brown

Agents for 20th Century Custom Tailoring



Insurance

IN
ALL
ITS BRANCHES

FOR A REAL Farm
FOR A REAL Deal
WITH A REAL Company
AND FOR REAL RESULTS

CONSULT THE
GLEICHEN REALTY CO.
D. H. RAMSBOTTOM, Mgr.
POST OFFICE BLOCK Phone 95, GLEICHEN
Motto: "SERVICE"



Van Brunt Drills

Give Biggest Yield

Patented adjustable gate force feed, non-choking, non-clogging furrow openers, non-sagging seed box, direct drive, tilting lever, guaranteed disc bearings.

Every standard size and style
Let us show you the Bissell Disc Harrow and the new Bissell Packer and Mower

JOHN DEERE LOW CO.

Harold Dunn

Phone 55. Agent Gleichen

FOR SALE

HAY in any quantity. F.O.B. Gleichen, Care of Mr. C. W. Bates, No. 1, 1/2 mile off Hwy. and No. 7 Road. See our price card, April.

F. A. WILLIAMS,
Phone 2215, Gleichen

FOR SALE

14-TON FORD TRUCK Motor equipped with Island Rims. New body and axle. In first class condition. Guaranteed to be in first class working order. \$575 cash or \$150 cash, balance to suit purchaser. Apply Box 9, Gleichen

Write Gleichen Theatre Orchestra for prices on dances, private parties and entertainments. Any number of pieces you wish. Full line of up-to-date music. For particulars see Mr. L. W. Dummerman, Box 83, Gleichen.

TEACHER WANTED—For Shamrock School, \$1200 a year, apply to W. B. McPherson, secretary, Gleichen, 4717.

FOR SALE—Fine blue barred Hens. Eggs at a very low price. Apply to A. W. Hogg, Box 22, Gleichen.

One more we must warn everybody change for ads must reach this office not later than Monday noon. We cannot do all our work in one day a week.